THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER,	1 month,	$5 00
" "	3 months,	15 00
" "	6 months,	25 00
WEEKLY PAPER,	3 months,	6 00
" "	6 months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

Telegraphic News.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 20.

There was unusual activity in the enemy's camp yesterday and day before. Troops were seen marching towards City Point, and crossing to Bermuda Hundreds. There is no demonstration of force in our front however, the enemy demonstrating this morning on our extreme right below City Point, but not supposed to amount to much.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.

All continues quiet in the lines below Richmond.

No news from the Valley.

New York papers of the 17th received.

Latest intelligence from Georgia is a telegram from Chattanooga of the 13th. It says the reports of our scouts fail to show the presence of any considerable body of the enemy north of Tunnel Hill.

Schofield sent out a strong reconnoisance party to-day to discover the whereabouts of the rebel column which was said to be moving towards Ringgold and intermediate points which have been strengthened.

No communication yet with Sherman.

Jeff Thompson captured Sedalia on the 15th.

Price still reported moving on Lexington.

Gold continues to advance in New York, last quotation 220.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 20th.

New York papers of the 18th have been received. Official dispatches from the War Department say: Advices from Sherman to the evening of the 16th indicate that Hood, after having struck the railroad in the neighborhood of Dalton and Resica, has fallen back before Sherman without fighting, abandoning his great movement upon our line of communication. He has torn up some fifteen miles of the road, from Resica north; but the injury will be repaired without difficulty. The interruption will cause no inconvenience to Sherman's army, as stores and supplies south of the break, as well as north, are ample. Hood retreated towards the southwest. His rear left Dalton in haste Sunday morning.

The press telegrams say Hood is moving to Lafayette, Sherman pressing him closely. Hood has nearly his whole army with him; Kilpatrick has reached Dalton with his cavalry.

Last Friday the 13th New York cavalry surprised Mosby near Piedmont, captured four pieces artillery and a number of prisoners.

Several prominent business houses in Baltimore and Washington have been closed by order of government proprietors.

The clerks were arrested on charge of engaging in contraband trade with rebels.

The new constitution of Maryland was adopted by a majority of fifteen hundred, the army vote having overcome the home majority against it.

Gold advanced to 223, but closed at 218 in consequence of the reported evacuation of Richmond.

THIRD DISPATCH.

RICHMOND Oct 20.

Advices from Europe to the 7th. Political news unimportant.

Miss Siddall and M. Eulanger were married at Paris with much pomp.

The peace address was signed by three hundred thousand persons, and has been transmitted from England to Gov. Seymour, to be placed before the American people. The signatures were obtained within three weeks, and embrace every class. The cially the Catholic priesthood. In the Liverpool market cotton declined half to one third, but closed firm.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN.

During the present season the high bonnets recently worn received their coup de ciseaux; and the smallest of small bonnets, having obtained the official approbation of competent judges at Vichy, at Trouville, at Honfleur, and other fashionable resorts, will in all probability reign triumphant for some time to come. We have even seen some that scarcely cover the occiput, merely ornamented in front and on the scarcely perceptible black edge with drooping flowers, instead of the tour de tete and bavolet, which are now frequently abandoned. But it must be observed that each chapeaux, although met with in the best houses, are not yet general. Round hats are, however, still numerously patronized in Paris, especially by the foreigners, who are attracted there by the splendid fetes in honor of the Emperor and the King of Spain.

During the fine days of September robes of half season materials may still be ventured upon. The lino glace, a light stuff, more durable than barege and easily cleaned, deserves to be placed in the front rank with all the tints of grey alpaca now very much a la mode. Cream colored Irish poplins, for toilette de champagne or for the sea ride are also very elegant wear, as well as the piques of Alsatia and Bouen, which are, of course rather heavier but have the advantage of enabling the wearer to support the sudden variations of the temperature of this season without danger.

Greater demands than ever are now made upon the art of the coiffeur, whose talent is brought into requisition for the arrangement of ladies' hair, false or natural. Curls and catogans are looked upon as perfectly legitimate importations when the richness of the owner's chevalure is not sufficient to furnish such capillary ornaments. A quantity of hair, spread out to the best effect, and decorated with flowers or ribbons, is one of the particular marks of the waning summer season.

WALKING DRESS.—Green silk dress, deeply vandyked, each tooth, being ornamented with rich white gulpure. The casaque is adjusted to the waist, and is of the same color as the dress and similarly trimmed. White crape bonnet, small in size, and provided simply with a bouillonne of tulle in the place of the bavolet.

SEASIDE DRESS FOR A YOUNG LADY.—Light grey poplin robe and pardessus, all the ornament being in black silk with long fringe. The chapeau is the chapeau Windsor, and is almost concealed by an aigrette and a very depending feather. The bottines are laced up in front and the stockings are the same color as the dress.

CARRIAGE DRESS.—White muslin robe over sea green silk slip. Rich lace flounce, surmounted by a rushing of green silk. The camail is of green silk, trimmed with deep lace of like quality with that on the skirt. Bonnet of white tulle, ornamented with grass, and with a rose sometimes replaced by a butterfly in the four de tete. A large sea-green bow surmounts the back hair, or catogan instead of the usual curtain.—*Le Follet.*

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864. [No. 156.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BUSHELS.	POUNDS.	BUSHELS.	POUNDS.
Wheat,	60	Blue Grass Seed,	14
Shelled Corn,	56	Buckwheat,	52
Corn in the ear,	70	Dried Peaches,	33
Peas,	60	Dried Apples,	24
Rye,	56	Onions,	57
Oats,	32	Salt,	50
Barley,	47	Stone Coal,	80
Irish Potatoes,	60	Malt,	38
Sweet Potatoes,	55	Bran,	20
White Beans,	60	Turnips,	55
Castor Beans,	46	Plastering Hair,	8
Clover Seed,	60	Unslacked Lime,	80
Timothy Seed,	45	Corn Meal,	48
Flax Seed,	56	Fine Salt,	55
Hemp Seed,	44	Ground Peas,	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.
A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 4½ deep, contains ½ gallon.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2½ deep, contains 1 quart.
Ten gallons Pickled Onions, 83 pounds.
Ten gallons Sour Krout, 81 pounds.

LONG, FAUCETT & CO.,
Wholesale, Retail, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
GREENSBORO', N. C.
Remittances prompt to order. Consignments solicited.
October 19, 1864. 153 3t.

Chief Enrolling Office,
2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Wilson, Oct. 7th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18,

1. The Examining Board of this District having appointed the annexed times and places for the examination of the conscripts of the different counties of this district. Enrolling Officers are directed to assemble all parties between the ages of (17) seventeen and (50) at their respective county seats at the appointed times for this purpose.

II. Persons whose exemptions are not affected by their physical condition, are excused from attendance on the appointed days. But persons who have been detailed for any purposes; or who are now at home pending action upon their applications; or who have been recommended, or assigned to light duty in any and all of the departments of the government are required to be present, if not absent at camp.

Kinston, Lenoir county, Thursday Oct. 20th, 1864.
Snow Hill Green county, Saturday, October 22, 1864.
Greenville, Pitt county, Monday, October 24, 1864.
Tarboro', Edgecombe county, Wednesday and Thursday, October 26 th and 27th, 1864.
Halifax, Halifax county, Friday and Saturday, October, 28th and 29th, 1864.
Wilson, Wilson county, Monday October 31st, 1864.

JNO. M. LITTLE,
Capt. and En. Officer.
153—3t.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

220 Bags Cotton,
200 Reams Letter and wrapping paper,
16 barrels Smoking Tobacco,
Brown Sugar per barrel and box,
60,000 Envelopes.

LONG, FAUCETT & CO.
October 19, 1864. 153 3t.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE T. C. Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."

J. J. LANSDELL,
October 18, 1864. 153—tf.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
October 15, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 53.

I. The immediate attention of Enrolling Officers is called to General Orders, No. 77, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, current series which supercedes General Orders, No. 76. It is directed by the Department that the phrase "Artisans, Mechanics and persons of scientific skill" in paragraph I. shall be construed to embrace only such as are employed on Government works. Railroads are not considered as Government institutions.

II. It is further directed that parties in the employ of manufacturing establishments engaged in filling contracts with the Confederate and State Governments, shall not be molested.

III. It is unnecessary to repeat to Enrolling Officers the earnest injunction to carry out the provisions of [illegible]

By order of Maj. McLEAN, acting Commandant:

E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,
RICHMOND, Oct. 8, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77

The following will supersede General Orders No. 76, present series, which are hereby revoked.

I All details, heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are hereby revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furloughs or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details, will be promptly assembled at the Camp of Instruction and appropriately assigned among the armies for service, except that men detailed and now actually employed as artizans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, and those detailed and now engaged in the manufacture, collection and forwarding of indispensible supplies for the army and navy, will be continued in their present employments until their respective details be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will immediately forward to the Generals of Reserves in the several States, lists of all detailed men in their employment in the said States, certifying in each case of a person between 16 and 45 years, those who are experts and absolutely indispensable for the public service, specifying the employment of each individual; and all detailed employees, who are between the ages of 18 and 45 years, not so certified, will be forthwith assigned to the army. A duplicate of the above lists will, at the same time be furnished to the Adjutant and Inspector General for the action of the Secretary of War.

III. All persons called out by these orders who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select Medical Boards at the Camps of Instruction.

IV. All men found fit for light duty, and who are unassigned, will at once report to the Camps of Instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.
October 17, 1864. 152—d1w.

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,
SEPTEMBER 24th, 1864

ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THIS BRIGADE are hereby authorized to act under the order given me by Gen. R. E. LEE, of date July 26th, 1864, to collect "all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians and other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States."

Company officers will require their men to report to them the names of all parties, in their respective localities, known to have such arms, equipments and accoutrements—especially McClellan Saddles and Sharp's Rifles; and if illegally held, whether claimed by capture, purchase or otherwise, they will seize them, if not voluntarily given up, and have them brought to their commands.

R. BARRINGER,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.
140—d2w.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 17th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

All Chiefs of Departments or Bureau and Superintendants of Government Works in North Carolina, who, in compliance with General Order, No. 77, A. & I. G. O., current series, forward to this office certified lists of men in their employ who are experts or whose services are indispensably necessary, will, upon forwarding the list, notify the parties so certified to that such certificates have been made. Enrolling officers will respect these notifications, and will not molest men holding them, pending revision of their details.

By order of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj't. General.
October 17, 1864. 152—d4t.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, another supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED. PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 263, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 28th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.

THE FOLLOWING ORDERS FROM THE ADJUtant and Inspector General's Office, are published for the information of all concerned. All men detailed from the army, who are fit for field service and not certified to, as required, will be immediately returned to their reveral commands:

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 26, 1864.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 228.

XXV. All men detailed from the army now serving in Virginia, who are not pronounced unfit for field service by a Medical Examining Board and who are not certified by various Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureau as absolutely necessary for the continuance of the manufacture of munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army, will be immediately returned to duty with their respective commands.

By command of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,
RICHMOND, Oct. 1st, 1864.

(Extract)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 233.

1. The employees of Tax in kind service, are hereby excepted from the operations of Paragraph XXV, Special Orders No. 228, Adjutant and Inspector Generals Office, September 28, 1864.

These employees under the officers on this special duty are providing for the army, and must not be molested by Enrolling officers, or by commanders of Departments.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War.

[Signed] JNO. W. RIELLY,
Assistant Adjutant General,

By order of
Lieutenant General HOLMES:
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.
Oct. 13, 1864. 149—d4tw2t.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.

THE 1ST PARAGRAPH OF GENERAL ORDERS NO. 17 is amended so as to read as follows:

Commanding Officers of each Brigade and Regiment of Militia, Attorney General, Solicitors of the several Circuits, County Commissioners appointed under an act entitled "an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," (one for each county,) all physicians over the age of thirty years, who are and for the last seven years have been in the actual and regular practice of their profession, (but the term physician does not apply to dentists) mail carriers, one editor, three printers and two mailing clerks for each daily newspaper, one editor and three printers to each semi-weekly newspaper, one editor and two printers to each weekly newspaper and one druggist to each drug store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county in which they reside is invaded by the enemy, *Provided*, in the case of the drug stores and newspaper establishments there is not that number of persons employed in said store or establishment liable duty in the Guard for Home Defence.

By order of Gov. Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.
Oct. 12, 1864. 148—3t.
Fayetteville Observer Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Democrat copy three times.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17,

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or drug-store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard on Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated in this city on the 24th inst., granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact, specifying the time and place of surrender.

III. Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and battalions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered, and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
143 Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, September 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

THE PRACTICE WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO some extent among officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence of granting temporary furloughs to deserters, who have been apprehended or who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, must be discontinued.—They are strictly forbidden to grant furloughs to any persons not members of their commands.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
139 Adjutant General.

Post Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1864

OFFICERS WHO HAVE STORES TO TURN OVER TO this Department for transportation, are hereby notified that under orders from General A. R. Lawton, Quartermaster General C. S. A., in his circular of Sept. 15th, 1864, instead of receipting as heretofore for the stores thus turned over, I will furnish them with Railroad receipts on Bills of Lading. Duplicate invoices of the Stores to be transported must accompany all applications for transportation.

Sergt Douglas Bell, Railroad Transportion Agent, will receive the Stores and invoices and return Railroad receipts for the same.

W. E. PIERCE,
Capt. & A. Q. M.
October 15, 1864. 151—6t.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.

I. The senior officer of each regiment of N. C. Militia will forward to this office without delay a list of the names of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, stating opposite the name of each, whether or not resides within the limits of his proper district. Also a list of all vacancies now existing and the cause and date of such vacancy. In future they will promptly report to this office the cause and date of every vacancy which may hereafter occur in their respective regiments.

II Militia officers who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy to leave their respective districts, will report for duty to the commanding officer of the regimental district in which they may be temporarily residing. Those who fail to do this, will not be withheld from conscription.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
148 Adjutant General.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM FOR A FEW GOOD BOYS.
For terms address
W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
Sept. 21, 1864. 130—d&w3w.

Headquarters Chief Enrolling Office,
5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C.,
Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.

IN PURSUANCE OF CIRCULAR No. 45, CURRENT series, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective county seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance ensured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange,	Hillsboro',	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWANN, Capt.
and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1864. 133—1m.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, July 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the remainder to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor VANCE,

R. C GATLIN,
138— Adjutant General.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

By Frank. R. Wilson.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW IN the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil, Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls, Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to
149. FRANK I WILSON.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willis J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. G.)
Raleigh, December 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

I. The following acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent, and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the civil and military officers of the Confederate government within this State, ministers of the gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff, and clerks of the several courts of record, and the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for pecial reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said Guard in Home Defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally, or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars, according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: *Provided*, That when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Guards for Home Defence may be called out for service by the Governor in the defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrections, either by regiments, battalions or companies *en masse*, or by draft or volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in tours of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses, and accoutrements, and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service; and shall prescribe rules for their action, to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC 9. *Be in further enacted*, That the commissions of officers of the militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [*Ratified the 7th day of July*, 1863.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia, and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill; which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence, for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters: *Provided*, They shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside, or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions contained in that act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County Commissioners, appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate governments, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies. *Provided*, That this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed; shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five, nor more than twenty five dollars: *Provided*, That every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company court-martial, and judgments are to be entered up, and the fines collected in the same mode, and in accordance with the provisions of the militia law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service, under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and that they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Guard for Home Defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guards for Home Defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 14th day of December*, 1863.]

II. The Company Drills required by the 1st section of the last named act, will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, August, September, November and December, and the July, Battalion Drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the last named act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for Home Defence; but are not exempt from duty, when the Guard for Home Defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

135 R. C. GATLIN, *Adj. Gen.*

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER 21, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—On and after the 1st of October, subscription rates to the CONSERVATIVE will be as follows:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5
" " " three months,	15
" " " six months,	25
" " Weekly, six months,	10

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

☞ The office of the CONSERVATIVE has been removed to the building formerly occupied for that purpose, one door south of POMEROY's Book-Store, Fayetteville street.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER of the 18th, again strongly urges upon the consideration of the country and of Congress, the necessity of the conscription of the male slaves of the South to fight our battles. It says that whether Lincoln or McClellan be elected we may take it for granted, we shall have war for the next four years—that it has great confidence in their readiness and ability to fight—that those who enter into it should be freed and permitted to remain in the South—that such a step will convince the world that we are fighting for principle and not for the negro. The *Enquirer* claims the honor of first broaching this nonsensical idea, and that its views are universally approved; at least, that it has heard of no opposition.

It is not a little surprising with what grace a certain class of minds which aim to make and load public sentiment, can change their positions to suit the exigency which arises. If we mistake not, the *Enquirer* belongs to that class of politicians, which assured the country at first, that secession would bring no war. When war came, they were equally confident that it could not last six months. A year ago, they were equally sure that Lincoln could not bring another army into the field--that the North was nearly broken down--that we must encourage the Northwest to secede, which they thought it was in a fair way to do—that the peace party would put Lincoln and the war down, &c. Now, it is sure that the war will last at least eight years, whether the peace men succeed or not. With such it was always a war of principle—but the grand principle was the right of property in slaves, and we must fight not only to defend the right but the property to boot. Now, we must make the slaves fight for us to prove that we are not fighting to maintain slavery. Such are some of the vagaries of this class of men. The one which the *Enquirer* now proposes, and which it is ready to defend, is not behind any of its former speculations, in point of wildness and inutility. We have already expressed our decided opposition to the proposed scheme. What we have further to say, will demand but little space. We object,

1. Because as a race they are deficient in natural courage, and in the qualities of mind and heart to make soldiers for the South. In point of courage and intellect, one white man, such as compose our armies, is equal, taking an average of our Southern negroes, to four. Excite their brutal passions by liquor or lust, and they are dangerous for the time. So they are under the influence of anger. But they are incapable of rising to the height of moral courage demanded in a Southern soldier. Their moral feelings also wholly unfit them. For whatever may be said of their attachment to their owners, &c., there is not one in a thousand, if in ten thousand, who believes that the whites have the moral right to hold them in bondage.

2. While as soldiers, it will take every four of them to equal one white man, as laborers in corn and rice fields one of them is an equal of every white man, and in some cases equal to two. We need men, but we need bread and meat as well as men. At one time, the politicians of the *Enquirer's* school, assumed that the whole of our white population could go into the war, and the blacks could furnish all the food and clothing needed. Now, they would take both white and black.

3. We object, because the proposition fixes upon us and our children a large addition to our free negro population--the most thriftless, corrupting and profitless population taken as a whole, ever entailed upon a people.

4. We object, because it proposes to cut off the chief source of wealth in the South, upon which we must mainly rely for the payment of the war debt, and the recuperation of the country after the war.

5. We object, because the object of the North being to destroy slavery, the plan would furnish an additional argument to the Yankees for the perpetuation of the war.

SALISBURY, it is likely, has never suffered half as much as Raleigh, from the practice of huckstering or of shop-keepers buying up necessaries in large quantities and selling at retail, at high prices; yet the authorities there have adopted the following regulation:

"That no person or persons shall be permitted to buy such articles as are brought to the market within the corporate limits for sale, such as vegetables, poultry, eggs, butter, fish, meat, fruit, &c., with a view of speculating, to sell again, or on commission, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, and on refusing or neglecting to pay said penalty shall be placed in the Calaboose for ten days."

Why cannot our authorities do the same? Our poorer classes especially are suffering vastly, notwithstanding the shop-keepers afford them the opportunity of buying in small quantities. If they were satisfied with living profits, it might be borne with, but they are not. Let us have the ordinance.

THE CRY FOR BREAD is becoming ominous. Our people are waking up to the full realization of our necessities, we trust. Our towns are to be the great sufferers, unless they are greatly depleted by a rush to the country to make bread.

An earnest writer in yesterday's *Confederate*, urges as a remedy that Congress shall regulate the price of every article sold for every one. He says:

"I think it would have been infinitely better for the country, if the last Congress, instead of its Currency Bill, had passed a law establishing the prices of *everything* at the schedule rates adopted by the government assessors, attaching to its violation such taxation and impressment penalties, as would have amounted to an effectual prohibition of sales at prices above those rates. * * * * *

The great and sagacious mind of the Hon. Geo. E. Badger foresaw the necessity of such a law, and in the earlier part of the war he introduced an ordinance in the Convention to this effect, which after various amendments and modifications, was unfortunately killed by that body."

Congress would certainly have done vastly better for the country if it had passed such a bill along *with the currency* bill. The volume of currency in the country at the time without depletion, would have neutralized a bill fixing prices. Speculators would have had such facilities for getting money, they would have defeated in some way the other measure.

The scheme however, of placing the entire trade and commerce of the country among ourselves, under legal restrictions, is liable to many objections. The idea of political economists that trade cannot be bound down by statutory laws, is certainly true in ordinary cases, but in our anomalous position, the *necessity* for some such action would justify it, and it might work well, if it is not in the power of Congress to put the currency in a better condition, which is very doubtful.

The sagacious mind of Mr. Badger and many others saw there would be a necessity for some such action, years ago, but those who had the power, had but one idea which controlled their action. The constitutionality of such a law has been called in question. But is not the law which authorizes the government to regulate the prices of articles bought or impressed by itself, equally unconstitutional? The constitution declares that no person's property shall be taken for public use, without *just* compensation. But will any one say that the prices fixed by the government assessors is a *just* compensation to farmers and others, while they are compelled to pay such enormous prices for articles which they must have for their own use? Certainly not. The rule must be made to work both ways. The government and the people must be put on the same footing, otherwise the people are oppressed. Either the government must at the time it fixes the prices of articles for itself, fix the prices of all articles needed by the people, or it must abolish the tithe law, the impressment law and the fixing of prices, altogether, and go into the market to buy what it wants as the people do. If, however, Congress fix the prices of all articles needed by the government and the people, it must at the same time fix the value of gold and silver in Confederate currency, and prohibit its exportation entirely, under heavy penalty.

HON. B. H. HILL, C. S. Senator from Georgia, in a long letter to an Enrolling Officer of that State, gives a full explanation of the late order requiring a new registration and enrollment of persons between 17 and 50 years of age.

We have not space for the letter, but give the following extract as a specimen of the violation of the law heretofore:

"Many are clerks, agents and employees of Quartermasters, Commissaries and other officers. No such officer has the right to appoint any man as his agent, clerk or employee, in any capacity, who is between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, unless such a man be disabled from service in the field Mark the word—not sick or wounded—but disabled.

"Many are acting as provost marshals and guards, agents and employees of provost marshals, in our interior towns. No such officer is authorized by law, and no power, not even the President, Secretary of War, or Commanding General of an army, has the right to appoint such an officer outside the lines of the army, and all such, with their numerous retinue, are illegally away from their commands. The same remarks apply to military commandants away from the army."

THE Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* gives the following account from Northern sources of the strength of Grant's army:

"Naglee makes some very interesting revelations about the numbers of the Army of the Potomac at various times. All told, Grant had up to the 1st of September 235,000 men, of which he lost 150,000 An Italian serving with Grant writes home that up to the 14th of July last, the loss in that army was 143,000. The *Examiner* says Grant's army has been decimated by the fights of the last ten days. You need not wonder that we feel easy. But Richmond was certainly in great danger on the first day of this month.

LARGE POTATOE. We have been shown a sweet potatoe grown by Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, near this city, measuring over one yard in length and seven inches in circumference. The Messrs. T. are in a fair way to get themselves a big name in the articles of pumpkins and potatoes.

WE received no Virginia papers yesterday. Hence the small amount of news matter in to-day's issue. We understand that the cause of this failure was an accident on the North Carolina Railroad by which the cars ran off the track, the particulars of which we have not yet received.

Major James C. Holmes of Sampson County has been retired from the 30th Regiment N. C. Troops for permanent disability, has been ordered to assume command of the post at Salisbury.

DAN'L S. DICKINSON.—Mr. Dickinson, of New York, a prominent war man, puts himself on record in the following emphatic language:

"No amount of force can ever maintain the Union," and "that all paper laws we have are strength, force and power of the Constitution. The army and navy, the national legislature, and the executive power of the Government are not worth a single rush to compel a single State to remain one hour in the Confederacy longer than it choose to remain."

The simple fact is this, that a monstrous deception has been practiced upon the people by their so-called political leaders, by the men whom they elevated to high political positions, and who enjoyed their fullest trust and confidence. It is about time the fraud was exposed, that the mask was torn off, and the features which mark this unnatural strife, this fratricidal conflict, were exposed to the view of the whole world in all their hideous deformity.

For the Conservative.

THE APPROACHING WINTER.

MR. EDITOR:—Your suggestions in recent issues in regard to the necessity of some action on the part of our citizens to provide for the hardships of the approaching winter, are worthy of prompt and energetic action. They are akin to thoughts which I had previously entertained on the same subject.

We have passed through three winters since the war, and every one has been tighter and tighter; and, judging the future by the past, we apprehend much harder times during the approaching one than any through which we have yet passed. When tidings were brought to us during the summer and the early part of the fall, of the fine prospect of an abundant crop, many of us thought that we had good ground to hope that there would be some considerable decline in the article of food, but recent developement seem to indicate, that our fond hope in this matter is doomed to sad disappointment, for, notwithstanding the abundant crop on hand, prices continue to rule high.

Many of us thought that we had quite a hard time during the summer, in supplying our families with food alone, but during the winter we must not only have food, but warmer and more costly clothing and fuel, and to be subject to street and shop prices suffering seems inevitable. I heard a good master mechanic say during the summer, who worked for regular wages, that he had to live on bread alone; and his income was equal to that of many others who live on salaries and regular wages.

Now, those who have regular wages or salaries have regular employment, which occupies their whole time during business hours, so that they are prevented from looking around to "make a good turn." They must purchase things at what they are offered or go without. It is such classes of persons as these who are most subject to speculation and extortion; and these are the persons in every community who are most useful—aye, who are bearing the great burdens of industry and usefulness to a successful issue.

Your suggestions, Mr. Editor, seem to me quite feasible, and if put into practice will, no doubt, go very far in lightening the burdens of the approaching winter. I sincerely hope that a meeting of the citizens of Raleigh will be called within a few days to take this subject in hand. It is time for us to arise and shake off the burden of extortion which has been pressing on us so long and so heavily.—What is to be done should be done speedily. There is no time to spare. Let us bestir ourselves, before we are content to kiss the chains which bind and to bless the hand which oppresses us.

UNUS POPULI.

THE following North Carolinians, all officers, were among the returned prisoners that arrived at Richmond on Saturday last, from the Northern prisons:

First Lieutenants.—H Rinstaff, 43d; R W Arrington, 30th; J D Cuthbertson, 53d; S C Hyman, 31st; M A Lowe, 28th; S E W Pharr, 57th; W R Sanders, 45th; L W Simmons, 8th; F Williams, 13th.

Second Lieutenants.—Thos C Millor, 32d; D Armfield, 1st, E Furley, 28th; J G Jeffreys, 45; J McCoy and S P Sparrow, 66th.

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Mail* says that General Stonewall Jackson was once bored by a "home guard" on the Virginia Central railroad:

Elated at being treated with that gentlemanly courtesy, as little expected and so little deserved, but which Gen. Jackson invariably extended to all, he pressed the conversation and finally clinched it thus: "Well, General, where do you intend to make your next *strike?*" "Are you a good hand to keep secrets?" asked Gen. Jackson, earnestly. "Oh, yes," breathlessly gasped the fellow, inching close up to the General to catch the mighty secret. "Well, *so am I*," the General half-whispered in his ears.

Home guard mysteriously vanished and has not been heard of since.

FATTENING SWINE.

Farmers begin to fatten swine too late. Some do not commence till the first of autumn and others even later; the consequence is the animal scarcely gets under way when the time comes for slaughtering him. Our best managers make it a rule to keep the animal growing without intermission from the first period of its existence until ready for the pork-tub. It kept over winter, they are fed and kept comfortable throughout, and the regular fattening process is commenced early in spring. A bushel of corn given thus early in the season to a vigorous growing animal is worth much more than if fed in cold weather or in winter. One reason that farmers find it unprofitable to fatten pork, is that a large part of the process has to be performed when the weather has become so cold that much of the feed is required merely for sustaining animal warmth.

The best pork raiser we know of has in one instance grown a pig eight months old so as to weigh about four hundred pounds; and in another four hundred and fifty pounds in ten months. He has the corn ground to let at half its value.

Farmers who have not begun to fatten their swine regularly, as they should have done months ago, should commence immediately. By attending to the particulars just mentioned, they will find the business far more profitable than the too frequent practice of feeding in the ear, giving the feed irregularly both as to time and quantity, and paying no attention to cleanliness and comfort. The skillful farmer whose practice we have already described, finds that the mixture of meal and hot water makes twice as much pork as corn fed on the cob, according to careful weighing and measuring.

He prepares it by pouring into a covered tub, four pails of boiling water to each heaping pail of dry meal. After standing a day or more, it all becomes nearly a solid mass, and makes excellent food. The animals are kept perfectly clean, dry and comfortable, (not in a close pen, but in a small yard.) are fed with great regularity, and never quite as much as they will eat, surfeit being carefully avoided. He finds that pork thus manufactured costs him only five cents a pound when corn is a dollar per bushel.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND. Between twelve and one o'clock on Monday morning, September 26th, there was a shock of earthquake in the North of England. At Leeds, Skepton, Silsden, Rochdale, Hebden Bridge, Manchester and other places, the peculiar sensation resulting from the shock was felt. In some places persons were awoke by the general tremor, and various descriptions of the phenomenon are given, some comparing it to thunder felt but not heard, others to shaking and rocking.

Since the result of the Pennsylvania election has been announced the democratic managers claims positively for McClellan the following States: Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, California and Oregon, making an aggregate of 140 votes—116 being necessary to elect.

Hon. R. C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, is reported to be making speeches for McClellan.

We learn from Col. Bradshaw, that the first class of the Home Guard of this county selected by draft, in acordance with a late order of the Adjutant General, left here last night for Goldsboro'.—*Salisbury-Watchman of 18th.*

An Irishman, attending a Quaker meeting heard a young Friend make use of the following announcement:

"Brethren, sisters, I am going to marry a daughter of the Lord."

"Faith an' jabbers, an' it will be a long time before you'll see your father-in-law," cried Pat.

FROM THE GEORGIA FRONT.

The Macon *Intelligencer* comments thus on matters at the front:

Whilst our army is managing the enemy in the mountains of North Georgia, arrangements are being perfected to occupy Atlanta by our forces; and very soon the means will be so applied that a strong and available force will occupy, and securely hold, that city henceforth. Already the work is rapidly progressing that will place the city in communication with the world again, and make it a secure depot for us hereafter. In the plan now being pursued, the enemy are lost sight of completely, for the reason that they will not be in the way. The movements now in pregress are sufficiently ample to march over the feeble opposition they may make, as they will simply displace them, and give the city into our possession again, and then for a successful and decided movement on the enemy's rear and flanks.

From all quarters the means are coming. The clans are gathering. Not only from Georgia, but from Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina, there is quietly accumulating a formidable power, whose presence and efforts will prove an insurmountable barrier to any advances again of the enemy. Our army on the front will increase in strength and numbers by the addition of those whose places will be filled by fresh troops in the rear. The campaign will entirely clear the country south of the Tennessee River of the enemy. It will be a decided success.

The troops that are rendezvousing in large numbers at stated points in this State, are full of enthusiasm and spirit, and in a few days will be on the march for duty where they will be of great service to the army, and where they will do this State a service whose benefits are incalculable. The plans are working well, and in their certain success we see the utter discomfiture and total rout of the enemy. To assist to the desirable end, it is the duty of every man liable to duty, to come without delay, take his place, and make this campaign a brilliant and glorious ending of the war.

We do not think, in the intimations we have given, that there is anything contraband, or that can be advantageous to the enemy, for the reason that they are completely isolated from all communication with our lines and their own base.

The La Grange *Bulletin* of October 12, has the annexed about matters at the front:

When our army crossed the Chattahoochee river in front of Palmetto and Newman, Stewart's corps was thrown across the Chattanooga railroad at Big Shanty—the camp and garrison at which place were captured without any resistance of consequence.

Everything worked prosperously until last Wednesday, when French's division, of Stewart's corps, was ordered to take Alatoona. His dispositions were made around the town and the garrison and a formal demand for surrender sent in. This was refused, when an assault was ordered which succeeded in carrying the first and second lines. The Yankee commander then offered to capitulate but Gen. French refused. Our men were led against the remaining works, but after a stubborn and bloody struggle they were repulsed. Gen. French then drew off, leaving his dead and wounded in the hands of the enemy.

On Thursday Stewart came up with the whole corps, and on Friday assaulted and carried Alatoona, after a desperate fight of two hours. We captured four thousand prisoners and an immense pile of arms, stores, clothing and Yankee outfits of war generally.

The march was from thence renewed up the railroad, and will, no doubt, be continued as far as Dalton; from whence Gen. Hood will make a detour to the left of Chattanooga and cross the Tennessee River near Huntsville.

Atlanta is now garrisoned by Gen. Slocum and the 20th Yankee army corps. Gen. Iverson, last Thursday, captured East Point, and drove enemy's pickets beyond Whitehall, which place Gen. I. held for several hours, and from there he could plainly overlook Atlanta and its garrison of blue coats. All the stories about the evacuation and burning of Atlanta are false.

General Iverson captured fifty wagons at East Point in splendid condition, together with an immense quantity of extra harness. There were also near there—there and thereabouts—the wreck and debris of seventy five burned army wagons and a hetacomb of equine bones. One of the captured wagons was loaded with bacon. Three hogsheads of sugar were also secured but given to the citizens.

Our pickets are just outside of musket range of the Yankee works, and no blue coat ever leaves his works without being greeted with a load of lead.

The enemy have not a mounted man in the city—all his light horses having been sent after Forrest, Wheeler and Hood. Nor have they any forage upon which to feed his stock if they had any stock to feed. So that the people of Georgia need apprehend no raid at present.

Sherman himself went to Washington a few weeks ago. He is now in Nashville, headed off by Forrest, and Gen. Thomas is in command of his flanked and outwitted army.

The editor of the Memphis *Appeal* has seen a private letter from an officer of distinction in the army, dated Dallas, October 7th. Speaking of the late operations in Sherman's rear, he says: "Stuart's corps cut the road near Acworth, tearing up twelve or fifteen miles, and capturing the garrison at Acworth, Big Shanty, Moore's station and Blunt's station. The prisoners taken number about four hundred. Gen. French attacked Allatoona, took two or three works, and about one hundred prisoners, but did not attack their last position, as he did not consider the capture of the place would compensate for the inevitable loss of life. We are at this place going where I will not say."

THE SITUATION AT ATLANTA.

The Columbus Times of the 13th says: "A prominent citizens of Atlanta, who was detained there until Thursday last, makes the following statements of the situation of affairs at that point: He says that the Yankee reports of large numbers of trains having arrived at that point loaded with supplies are false; that four through trains have arrived since Wheeler started on his expedition. The Yankee army has been consolidated into three corps—commanded respectively by Howard, Thomas and Slocum. The two first have gone in the direction of Chattanooga. The last is in Atlanta, closely guarded by General Iverson's cavalry, which captures or kills every Yankee who shows himself outside the trenches. In addition to the loss of horses from starvation, many are dying from glanders—a disease fatal and epidemic in its character.—*Selma Dispatch 14th.*

DATES OF SECESSION.—The Richmond *Dispatch* places Georgia next to South Carolina in the order of secession. In a note to section 5,100 of the "Georgia Code," the compiler says: The following is the order in which the several States seceded from the United States, to wit:

1. South Carolina, December 20th, 1860.
2. Mississippi, January 9th, 1861.
3. Alabama, January 11th, 1861.
4. Florida, January 11th, 1861.
5. Georgia, January 19th, 1861.
6. Louisiana, January 20th, 1861.
7. Texas, February 1st, 1861.
8. Virginia, April 17th, 1861.
9. Arkansas, May 6th, 1861.
10. North Carolina, May 20th, 1861.
11. Tennessee, June 8th, 1861.
12. Missouri, August 12th, 1861.

—*Southern Recorder.*

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.—One remark in Gen. Cobb's speech, at the public meeting in Macon, brought down loud and long continued applause, interrupting his address for some time. He said: "We have long been accustomed to regard the Yankees as the meanest and most infamous people on earth. This is a mistake, and I must beg even the Yankees pardon for misrepresenting them. There are some meaner and more infamous still, and they are those who are willing to go back and live with the Yankees."

Special Correspondence Chronicle and Sentinel.

LETTER FROM NORTH GEORGIA.

COWETA CO., GA., Oct. 10.

Many reports are in circulation as to the situation of Hoods and Sherman's armies respectively. It is unnecessary to give them. What I think may be relied on I will state.

We are in possession of the State road at Vining's Station, near the Northern bank of the Chattahoochee, at Marietta and at Altoona.

Sherman has advanced the principal portion of his army towards Hood's. It is stated that only three regiments are in Atlanta, two of whom are negroes.

A large number of horses, mules and cattle have been impressed in this region within the past few weeks by the government. It seems that the authorities, fearing that such property might be seized and carried off by the enemy, ordered the removal of it. The order many did not obey—hence the impressment. Many families have thus been deprived of the only means by which they could haul firewood and gather their crops. Their condition is indeed deplorable.

In the counties of Morgan, Jasper, Henry, Fayette and others, many negroes have been lost. In one neighborhood in Morgan, not less than two hundred ran off to the enemy in two weeks. In attempting to make their escape, many were shot and killed. A few have returned disgusted with the enemy, preferring a master to the freedom offered them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1864.—Since the result of the Pennsylvania election has been announced the democratic managers claims positively for McClellan the following States: Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, California, and Oregon, making an aggregate of 140 votes--116 being necessary to elect.

We desire to tell the people of the South how to whip the Yankees, wind up the war and secure liberty. This is our plan. Let every man who has a loaf of bread or a hoecake divide it with his destitute neighbor, at a price upon the basis of "live and let live;" let the man of wealth stop his game of fortune making and busy himself in supplying the wants of the needy at moderate prices, or take a gun and go along into the army and fight for the protection of his property and "precious" carcass—this will stop desertions from the army, cheer up the poor soldiers and nerve the paralyzed arm. It will do more—it will whip out the Yankees in six weeks, and secure peace.

And now we'll tell you how to prolong the war and become abject slaves to the enemy. If you have wheat and corn, &c., stand by and see your neighbor perish sooner than divide with him. If, however, he begs you into the notion to sell him a little, charge him all he is worth or its weight in Confederate money for the article. You can force him to pay this, simply by having "nothing to spare"—and lest he may disbelieve you, hide your grain and bacon, and then "show him around." This will prolong the war, insure you subjugation, and "show you up" for a--"dem pheol."—*Exchange.*

A GIANT OAK.—A friend informs us that in the yard of the late Gen. Alexander Gray, of Randolph county, there stands a white oak tree whose diameter is 8 feet. It stands on a rich plat of land, without any competitor or companion, as there is no tree near it. It shades a neat mansion, the late residence of the deceased proprietor, who died in July last, at the great age of 96. Often has our informant seen him, with book in hand, sitting in the shade of this noble tree, whose limbs, themselves as large as ordinary trees, tower away up to the heavens—tree and man alike venerable.

This estate of Gen. Gray, situated at the head of South Uwharie, has on it an abundance of large timber, of various kind, not including pine, however, which does not flourish on that kind of soil. Our informant remembers the tree in question for 60 years past, when it was comparatively small.—*Fay. Observer.*

Milliard Fillmore, ex President of the United States; Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, and Cyrus H. McCormick, the inventor of the reaping machine, are supporters of McClellan.

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED FROM THIS Department to the different counties in the State, a lot of Cotton and Wool Cards. This Lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and be sold at $22 50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family. These Cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

October 21, 1864. 156—dot.

A Great Labor Saving Machine, Suited to the Times.

HAVING SECURED, AS EXECUTRIX ON THE ESTATE of John Lewis, deceased, letters patent for improvements which he made to an old machine for ginning, carding and spinning cotton, by which two girls can do the work of twelve good hands, I am now prepared to sell patent rights for counties or States to any who may wish to make and put this machine in market. My agent, Dr. Robt. W. Glenn, whose address is Greensboro', N. C., will be found there at times and is prepared to exhibit and explain the said machine.

ANNE LEWIS, Executrix.

October 20, 1864. 28—w3w.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENERAL Assembly at its next session for an amendment to the charter of Drakeville Iron Company.

October 20, 1 64. 28—w1t.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., OCT 20TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day of every month, for Gen Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General North Carolina.

43—tf.

JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864.

Editor Conservative: Please announce J. G MARLER, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate from the district composing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marler is a true conservative. 134—td.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

Oct. 10, 1864. 146—tml.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE H. D. CABINESS, of Cleaveland County, as a Candidate for Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature.

October 14, 1864. 27—w5t*.